



FOR PRESIDENT,

**JAMES A. GARFIELD,**  
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**CHESTER A. ARTHUR,**  
Of New York.

Gonzales has been chosen President of Mexico by the people, who will acquiesce without a resort to arms.

Secretary Evans is reported as declaring his intention of prosecuting all Mormon immigrants who contract polygamous marriages.

The New York Herald ridicules the Solid South idea, and says the Republicans can carry two or three Southern States if they want to.

The wife of Judge Hawley, of the Supreme Court, who has been in Europe for a couple of years, returned to her home in Carson on Wednesday.

Arrangements are being made to give President Hayes and party a grand reception at the ancient and honorable Pueblo of Tucson, on their trip through.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is advancing at the rate of two miles per day and is now within twelve miles of the line of New Mexico and 128 miles east of Tucson.

The President, Gen. Sherman and Secretary Ramsey yesterday visited the Petaluma Fair, and were accorded a handsome reception there. The ladies of the party remained in San Francisco, on account of fatigue.

The Post-office Department has ordered service on the recently completed railroad between Battle Mountain, Nevada, a point on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and Austin, Nevada, a distance of about 100 miles due south from Battle Mountain, in lieu of the stage service. The new service is to commence on the 1st of October.

The consecration and opening of the Cologne cathedral will celebrate the completion of a work which has been in progress for over six centuries. The cathedral was begun in the year 1250, and the last stroke of work was not done until last month. The Prussian cabinet has issued an order appointing Oct. 15th as the date for the ceremonies of consecration. Emperor William and the royal family will attend.

A very large number of laborers have been brought from the Eastern States and Canada to Colorado this season to work on the various railroads, extensions of which there are nine in progress, yet the work is delayed by the scarcity of labor. The Denver and Rio Grande Company alone require at least 5,000 more men than they are at present able to secure. Laborers are receiving from \$1 75 to \$2 50 per day. The mines draw away more than half the number imported.

Little has been said of late regarding the projected tunnel between France and England, but a recent issue of the London Times informs us that preparations for the great work continue. Over eight thousand soundings have been made within a short distance of the French coast, with a view of ascertaining the form and geological nature of the bed of the channel, which is a species of flinty chalk-stone. Similar soundings have also been taken on the English shore.

Ten years ago on Sept. 23, Napoleon III. surrendered his army at Sedan, after a battle of great valor, in which the French were greatly outnumbered by the Germans. Since that historical event what vast changes have taken place in France. An imperial government has been superseded by a Republic; the ex-Emperor is dead, as is also the Prince Imperial, and the ashes of both rest in English soil. The ex-Empress is also an exile, and the Bonaparte dynasty is literally dead.

At the request of the Centennial Commission, a committee was appointed in 1876 by the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences to investigate and report upon the subject of the insects and plants that might be introduced to our soil through the medium of foreign exhibits. The committee now announces that but thirteen species of plants have been found on the Exhibition Grounds, and these only in isolated specimens showing no disposition to spread. Some of the species are from the western part of our country, some from Europe, while a few of them are from Japan.

## POPULAR EDUCATION.

The recent remarks of President Hayes on the duty of the government to educate the whole population have been frequently commented upon and approved by the newspapers generally. The JOURNAL takes pleasure in reproducing the full text of the Chief Magistrate's address, which was delivered at Canton Ohio, on the 1st of the month, the occasion being the re-nomination of the Twenty-third Regiment, at which President Hayes presided and spoke as follows:—

COMRADES AND FELLOW CITIZENS.—At the Soldiers' State Reunion in Columbus last month I made some remarks on the duty of the general government to complete the work of reconstruction by affording aid wherever it is needed for the education of the illiterate white and colored people in the late slaveholding States. I am firmly convinced that the subject of popular education deserves the earnest attention of the people of the whole country, with a view to wise and comprehensive action by the government of the United States. The means at the command of the local and State authorities are in many cases wholly inadequate to deal with the question. The magnitude of the evil to be eradicated is not, I apprehend, generally and fully understood. Consider these facts:—

1. In the late slaveholding States, under the system of slavery, education was denied to the colored people and the education of the non-slaveholding white people was greatly neglected. By reason of this state of things in 1870 more than four millions of people in the South of school age and over that age were unable to read and write, and more than three-quarters of a million of voters are too illiterate to prepare or even to read their own ballots. This evil is not rapidly diminishing. By the latest available statistics it appears that in 1878 the total school population, white, and colored, in the late slaveholding States was 5,187,584, and that only 2,710,096 were during that year enrolled in any school. This leaves 2,477,488—almost two and a half millions—of the young who are growing up without the means of education. Citizenship and the right to vote were conferred upon the colored people by the government and people of the United States. It is, therefore, the sacred duty, as it is the highest interest of the United States to see that these new citizens and voters are fitted by education for the grave responsibility that has been cast upon them. Dr. Ruffner, school superintendent of Virginia, in an argument that the general Government should aid the public schools of the South, says:—"I know not what is true of Northern or Western States, but I can say for my State, and for most of the Southern States, we are not able to educate our people in any tolerable sense. We are too poor to do it. A few years ago I showed this conclusively by statistics. There has not been much increase in financial ability in these States since that time; no increase on an average of my own State, so far as I can judge, and every well informed man knows that, whatever be the wants of a State, her power of taxation has a limit."

2. In the Territories of the United States it is estimated that there are over two hundred thousand Indians, almost all of whom are uncivilized. They have heretofore been hunters and warriors. But now no one who observes the rapid progress of railroads and settlements in the West can fail to see that the game and fish, on which the Indians have hitherto subsisted, are about to disappear. The solution of the Indian question will speedily be either the extinction of the Indians or their absorption into American citizenship by means of the civilizing influences of education. With the disappearance of game there can no longer remain Indian hunters or warriors. The days of Indian wars are drawing to a close. There will soon be no room for question as to the department to which the Indian will belong. In a few years all must agree that he should belong, like every other citizen, only to himself. The time is not distant when he should be chiefly cared for by the civilizing department of the government—the Bureau of Education.

3. The people of the Territory of New Mexico have never been provided with the means of education. The number of people in that Territory in 1870, ten years old and upward, who could not read and write, was 52,220. This is largely more than half of the population. The school population is now over 30,000, on whom only about one-sixth are enrolled in schools. It will not be questioned that the power of the general government to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States" is sufficient to authorize it to provide for the education of the increasing mass of illiterate citizens growing up in New Mexico and in the other Territories of the United States.

4. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States is greater than ever before. It is not improbable, from present indications, that, from this source alone, there will be added, during the current decade, to the population of our country 5,000,000 of people. On one day last Spring there arrived in New York 4,907 immigrants—almost five thousand in a single day at that one port. During the quarter ending the 30th of June last the number of immigrants into the United States averaged 80,000 a month, and during the four months ending the 31st of July last there were nearly three hundred thousand.

Happily for the United States several of the large elements of this immigration contain very few people who are wholly uneducated. The Germans and Scandinavians have for the most part been educated at public schools in their native country. But it is probable that from one fourth to one-third of the present total immigration into our country is from foreign nations in which popular education is greatly neglected. It may reasonably be estimated that at least from twenty to twenty-five per cent of the immigrants are illiterate. In the current decade we shall probably receive from abroad more than a million of people of school age and upward who are unable to read and write any lan-

guage; and of these about a quarter of a million in a few years, will share with us equally, man for man the duties and responsibilities of the citizen and the voter. Jefferson, with his almost marvellous sagacity and foresight, declared, nearly a hundred years ago, that free schools were an essential part—one of the columns, as he expressed it—of the Republic, and that "without instruction free to all the sacred flame of liberty could not be kept burning in the hearts of Americans." Madison said, almost sixty years ago, "A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy, or perhaps to both." Already in too many instances, elections have become the farce which Madison predicted, and the tremendous tragedy which we saw when we were soldiers of the Union, and in which we bore a part, could never have occurred if in all sections of our country there had been universal suffrage based upon universal education. In our country, as everywhere else, it will be found that, in the long run, ignorant voters are powder and ball for the demagogues. The failure to support free schools in any part of our country tends to cheapen and degrade the right of suffrage, and will ultimately destroy its value in every other part of the Republic. The unvarying testimony of history is that the nations which win the most renowned victories in peace and war are those which provide ample means for popular education: Without free schools there is no such thing as affording to "every man an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life." In the present condition of our country universal education requires the aid of the general government. The authority to grant such aid is established by a line of precedents beginning with the origin of the Republic and running down through almost every administration to the present time. Let this aid be granted wherever it is essential to enjoyment of free popular instruction. In the language of Mr. Webster: "The census of these States shows how great a proportion of the whole population occupies the classes between infancy and manhood. These are the wide fields, and here is the deep and quick soil for the seeds of knowledge and virtue, and this is the favored season—the very springtime for sowing them. Let them be disseminated without stint; let them be scattered with a bountiful hand broadcast. Whatever the government can fairly do toward these objects, in my opinion, ought to be done."

The Jablochhoff system of electric lighting is now in use under almost every possible condition and every variety of establishment—in streets, on bridges, in railway stations, theatres, circuses, engineering and industrial works, docks, basins, on board steam vessels, in hotels, and in private residences. King Theebaw, of Burmah, has sixty lights fitted up in his palace at Mandalay; the Shah of Persia has four at Teheran; Prince Agakhan has six at Bombay; and the King of Portugal and the ex-Queen of Spain are also using them. Seventeen hundred and sixteen are reported in use in different countries, one hundred and ninety-eight being in England.

The crops of cotton and sugar will be very large in Louisiana, and there are not enough of colored laborers to harvest them. The exodus of negroes to Texas and Kansas has largely depopulated the Lower Valley of the Mississippi. Before the rebellion the cane and cotton fields of this section had a surplus of hands, now there are not enough to gather the ripening crops. Had the whites of the Southern States treated the negroes as they should have this condition of thing would not exist. They now begin to realize how important the negroes were to them, but it is too late. "Blessings brighter as they fly."

The Southern Pacific Railway is progressing eastward finely. On the 15th of September, a few days from now, this road will be operated 80 miles beyond Benson, and its terminus will then be at San Simen, within 15 miles of the New Mexico line and 190 miles east of Tucson. And in two months from that time it will be far enough east to connect with the Topeka, Atchison and Santa Fe road, if such connection may be agreed upon. It may be in a condition to transport the California wheat crop of next year to tide water of the Atlantic.

At a recent trial in England, a gas company was sued for damages, the plaintiff having been rendered insensible by an escape of the company's gas from a defective main. The plaintiff alleged that the accident had rendered him unfit for business for a considerable period. As scientific evidence, Drs. Tidy and Hasting gave the opinion that the effect of inhaling coal gas is very transitory; and that it must quickly pass from the system, leaving no ill effects behind. The jury accepted this view of the case.

In August the Tuscarora mines produced as follows: Grand Prize \$57,823; North Belle Isle \$32,787; Argenta \$9,849; Navajo \$26,551; Belle Isle \$13,015. It is sometime since so many mines in Elko county have been on the productive list. We hope the ore bodies will become wider and richer.

The Weekly JOURNAL issued to-day is a splendid specimen of a country newspaper. The subscription price is only \$2 50 per year. Take a copy yourself, and send another away to some friend.

## The Herald on the Political Situation.

The Herald comments on the fact that Indiana is very likely to go Republican next month. It says: The Solid South is a broken reed. The Republicans can carry off three or four Southern States from their opponents if the October elections make it advisable to do so. They will not hesitate to do so if Indiana should go Democratic next month. They have already reaped all the advantages from a Southern solidarity which that can give them and the South is so ready to break up that we see the singular spectacle of Senator Bayard delivering speeches in States like South Carolina, which, according to Democratic assertions, are so solid that debate should be a waste of breath. It is one of the comic features of the canvass to men like Wade Hampton, Bayard and others, getting out in the Solid South and entreating white voters for heaven's sake and the Democratic party's sake not to split apart, at least until after November. Why don't Hampton and Bayard go to Illinois and try to secure the twenty-one Electoral votes of that great State, and to Ohio to win its twenty-two votes? These two Northern States would enable them to fling away half a dozen of petty little Southern rotten boroughs, which if they should carry the election by their help, would only embarrass them afterward.

## The Jeannette.

The veteran Arctic explorer, Dr. Hayes, entertains no apprehension concerning the safety of the Jeannette, and that he refuses to accept the current reports about the probability of her loss. He says that Captain Long went north fully prepared to encounter the heaviest ice; that the Jeannette was specially arranged for such a campaign, and that she is probably one of the strongest vessels afloat. He points out that the present dearth of news regarding her is only what was to have been expected, since if she succeeded in forcing her way through the ice to Wrangel's Land her subsequent course would take her entirely beyond the reach of communication with the world. He does not believe that there is any reason for doubting the success of her mission. Should she have accomplished what she went for it would be impossible to receive any tidings of her until next Spring, and should she not be heard from then it would justify no alarm as to her safety.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Italian Parliament has ordered a monument to Victor Emanuel, at a cost of \$1,300,000.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will be present at the grand banquet, Oct. 6, by the Middlesex Club, in Boston.

Miss Rosa Bonheur, having no further use for the lion and lioness which have served her as models at her country residence, has presented them to the Jardin des Plantes.

The oldest preacher now in the Providence Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is Rev. Warren Emerson, aged 84 years. He joined the conference in 1838, and had preached about five years as a local preacher before joining.

The report comes from Georgia that Senator B. H. Hill is suffering from a cancerous tumor on his tongue, that threatens to terminate his career as a public speaker, if not his life, as there are doubts of the permanent removal of the tumor.

The Empress Eugenie will this Fall leave England and take up her permanent residence at her chateau in Switzerland. She will remove the remains of her husband and son to the oratory of the chateau. She is reported to possess an income of over \$200,000, of which she does not spend a sixth.

Mrs. McGahan, a Russian lady, wife of the celebrated war correspondent who died in Constantinople just after the late Russo-Turkish war, is visiting this country as special correspondent of the Golos, the principal newspaper of St. Petersburg. Her little son, a Russian and a Roumanian lady accompany her.

DOUBLE AND TWISTED.—A laughable circumstance once took place upon a trial in Lancashire, where the Rev. Mr. Wood was examined as a witness. Upon giving his name, Ottwell Wood, the judge, addressing the reverend person, said: "Pray, Mr. Wood, how do you spell your name?" The old gentleman replied:—

"O double T,  
I double U,  
E double L,  
Double U,  
Double O D."

Upon which the astonished lawyer laid down his pen, saying it was the most extraordinary name he had ever met with in his life, and after two or three attempts, declared he was unable to record it. The Court was convulsed with laughter.

The rangers of the Florida coast had good picking on the bodies that were washed ashore from the wreck of the Vera Cruz. After plundering the bodies of diamonds, jewelry, etc. they were buried in the sand. There should be some means of bringing these plunderers to justice.

A resident of Lyon county writes to the Carson Appeal that the people of Lyon county are not for Baron.



Though Shaking like an Aspen leaf

With the chills and fever, the victim of malaria may still recover by using this celebrated specific, which not only breaks up the most aggravated attacks, but prevents their recurrence. It is infinitely preferable to quinine, not only because it does the business far more thoroughly, but also on account of its perfect wholesomeness and invigorating action upon the entire system.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

## FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

CHARLES QUINN WILL BE A CANDIDATE for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

## FOR SHERIFF.

W. A. WALKER WILL BE A CANDIDATE for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

## FOR CLERK.

MARK PARISH WILL BE A CANDIDATE for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

## FOR CLERK.

R. S. OSBURN WILL BE A CANDIDATE for County Clerk, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

## FOR RECORDER.

JNO. B. WILLIAMS WILL BE A CANDIDATE for County Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

## FOR CONSTABLE.

GEO. W. AVERY WILL BE A CANDIDATE for Constable of Reno Township, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

## A CHANGE!

AND ONE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST to the General Public.

CHAS. KNUTST. J. E. JONES.

KNUTST & JONES,

Sunderland's New Building, Reno, Nevada.

—DEALERS IN—

## GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, GLASSWARE,

TIN, IRON & ZINC, CROCKERY,

IRON PIPE, WILLOW-WARE,

LARGE & SMALL, PAINTS & OILS,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, WINES, LIQUORS AND

BUILDERS' MATERIALS, TOBACCO, ETC., ETC.

And Everything Found in a First-

Class Merchandise Store.

Stock comprising in size with any carried by the largest houses in the cities.

Full Weights! Lowest Prices!

Give Us A Call.

Country Orders will receive prompt attention

KNUTST & JONES.

GRAND

## SPRING &amp; SUMMER OPENING

AT NATHAN'S,

AT NATHAN'S,

AT NATHAN'S,

West side of Virginia St., Reno

My Stock of

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps,

Shirts, Underwear,

Ties, Handkerchiefs

Hosiery, Etc., Etc.,

—IS THE—

LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

IN THE CITY.

W. NATHAN.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATOR,

Dr. Alben Dawson

Of Reno.

ASSEMBLY,

Frank Bell

Of Reno.

Peter N. Marker

Of Washoe.

T. G. Herman

Of Washoe.

SHERIFF,

A. K. Lamb

Of Reno.

COUNTY CLERK,

Nate W. Roß

Of Reno.

ASSESSOR,

Wm. F. Everett

Of Eschschers.

COMMISSIONER (LONG TERM),

Thomas K. Hymers

Of Reno.

COMMISSIONER (SHORT TERM),

Nat Holmes

Of Washoe.

RECORDER,

Thomas F. Laycock

Of Reno.

TREASURER,

Daniel B. Boyd

Of Reno.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

S. A. Mann

Of Reno.

SURVEYOR,

J. D. Parks

Of Verdi.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

Rev. Wm. R. Jenvey

Of Reno.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR,

Wm. H. Dickens

Of Reno.

## TOWNSHIP TICKET.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

William H. Young.

CONSTABLE,

Richard Nash.

ROAD SUPERVISOR,

A. Thompson.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE (LONG TERM),

J. L. McFarlin.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE (SHORT TERM),

C. A. Bragg.

## REPUBLICAN

## COUNTY PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we most heartily endorse the principles as enunciated by the National and State Republican Platforms.

Resolved, That we recognize in James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, the Republican nominees for President and Vice President, prominent worth and ability. Their past record, patriotism and service to the country, and their fitness for the position to which they have been nominated, and that they should and will have our earnest and united support.

Resolved, That in R. M. Duggott the Republican Party has given to the people of Nevada an able and industrious representative, and in Wm. H. Beatty an honest and fearless judge, and we will endeavor by united work to secure their reelection.

Resolved, That the Republican party ever has encouraged and supported free and intelligent labor, and ever will endeavor to restrict the unrestricted immigration of Chinese to our shores, and to promote the happiness and well-being of the laboring classes of this nation, and fully recognize the self-evident fact that our national growth, grandeur and prosperity are the result of free labor.

Resolved, That the principles of our government can only be upheld and perpetuated by a full free and fair ballot, and that to secure and protect the right of suffrage to every citizen it is our duty to discountenance and condemn any violence or attempt at interference with this sacred right, and that every lawful measure should be invoked to secure this right to every citizen.

Resolved, That in view of the fact that the Republican party has ever been true to its trusts in the past, our national prosperity and welfare demand a continuation of its rules.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Republican to give his support only to men whom we are assured will guard and protect the interests of the people, and advance and promote the educational, industrial, and manufacturing, agricultural, mining and other industrial pursuits of our people.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Washoe county favor a change in the office of United States Senator, and that our Representatives and Senators be instructed to vote as a unit on all Senatorial questions, and endeavor to secure the election of a man whose name is in Nevada.

Resolved, That we pledge the Republican party to use every effort to reduce the expenses of our State government, and that we are opposed to the repeal of the the County Salary Bill.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the so-called Drummer License Law, and would recommend its repeal or the reduction of the license to five dollars per month.

Resolved, That the Republican party of Washoe county extends a cordial invitation to candidates to come here and build a mill, open mines, run irrigating ditches and lay out roads, and we promise equal and exact justice and fair dealings to all.

## Washoe County Central Committee.

RENO.....J. C. SMITH, Chairman.

E. C. MCKENNEY, Secretary.

J. P. ATKIN, J. K. EVERETT.

WASHOE.....W. H. JOY.

WADSWORTH.....T. G. HERMAN.

GLENDALE.....R. H. KINNEY, Treasurer.





